

ders, Fish, Kelly, MacCabe, McKown, T. E. Newman, Norton, Kudd, A. C. Schull, Stahl, Stanchfield, Trainor, Zorn—12. Republicans—Adler, Babcock, Blaisdell, Brown, Brennan, Decker, Forrester, French, Hill, Hughes, Laimbeer, Murphy, Peckers, C. Smith, Springweller, Steiner, Wagstaff—17. Total, 59.

Albany, March 12.—Under conditions which many persons think will render the act invalid, if signed by the Governor, the Ralnes bill was passed by the Assembly at 7 o'clock this evening by a vote of 54 to 56. This result was accomplished after scenes of violence and of actions on the part of the Speaker never before witnessed in a Legislature of this State. The Constitution was trampled under foot, figuratively, by Speaker Fish, the minority was denied its rights, ordinary parliamentary procedure was laughed to scorn, and the rules of the Assembly were outraged repeatedly.

The discussion of the Ralnes bill was proceeded with during a session of the Assembly that was practically executive. By order of the Speaker the doors were locked and members were not permitted to leave. Senators Guy and Brush were ordered out of the Assembly Chamber by the Speaker, although under the rules they had a right to be present. Senator Cantor, formally made application for admission at the main door of the Assembly, and was refused. He asked the doorkeeper by what right he was refused, and the doorkeeper replied: "By order of the Speaker."

If the act's validity is questioned before the Court of Appeals, the ground will be taken that its passage under the circumstances which attended to-day's proceedings was not in accordance with the constitution. This document prescribes that the Assembly cannot hold an executive session unless the welfare of the public requires it. A call of the Assembly is provided for so that a quorum may be had. After the quorum is present the call is suspended. Speaker Fish continued the call throughout the entire session.

An Unprecedented Procedure.
An idea of how the minority was heckled and bullied may be gathered from the fact that members who found it necessary to leave the room were forced to secure a written permission from the Speaker, and then were not permitted to leave until they had given the doorkeeper a written promise to return. The means of egress for those paroled persons was through the Speaker's room, the doors of which were guarded by messengers.

It is difficult to give an adequate idea of to-day's session, a session which would have been farcical in its travesty of legislative procedure did not the importance of the issue under discussion render it so serious. There was presented before the Speaker with his two assistant leaders, James E. O'Grady and S. Fred Nixon, taking turns in presiding, and when not in the chair scamping up and down the aisles, threatening and cajoling the Republican opponents of the Ralnes bill; of locked doors, manned by burly attendants; of a smug majority reluctantly complying with the wishes of the leaders, and of a loud, indignant and exasperated minority doing everything it could to secure to itself rights guaranteed not only by fair play and decency, but by the constitution of the State and the rules of the body.

The explanation of this most remarkable legislative session lies in the fact that Mr. Fish, acting under Mr. Platt's orders, determined to rush through the bill to-day. In order to do that he had to have present ninety members of the Assembly. When a measure imposing a tax is voted upon, three-fifths of the entire body must be present. Mr. Fish could count with reasonable certainty on only eighty-two Republican votes for the Ralnes bill. Had all the opponents of the bill left the Chamber the constitutional number would not have been present, and it was to prevent a desertion of the chamber by the opponents of the bill that he enforced his illegal rule.

An attempt on the part of those opposed to the Ralnes bill to leave the room was made when it became clear that the presiding officer would grant the minority no rights. Mr. O'Grady moved a call of the House and Assemblyman Finn moved to table the motion. He did this for the purpose of giving the opponents of the bill a chance to leave the room. They did not move promptly, however, and only ten among them Otto Kemper—succeeded in escaping. The Speaker, for the purpose of stopping the rush, privately ordered that all the doors be locked. There was no warrant for this order.

Those who escaped went to a restaurant, where they secured a private room. Sergeant-at-Arms Reinhardt looked through the keyhole, suspecting that somebody he wanted was inside, and discovered the Assemblymen peacefully eating and enjoying a hearty laugh over their success in escaping.

The Sergeant-at-Arms threatened to break down the door, but contented himself with warning the members that he would bring somebody with more authority. He went downstairs for a few moments, and while he was absent the Assemblymen escaped out of the back door and dispersed to various hiding places. When they learned that not enough had gotten away to break the quorum some of them returned to the Assembly.

Kings County to Blame.
The Ralnes bill was passed through the failure of the Brooklyn Republicans to stick together. A week ago the eleven Republican Assemblymen from Kings County agreed among themselves that they would all vote against the Ralnes bill. They made an arrangement with the Re-

publicans from other cities whereby thirty-two Republican votes would be recorded against the bill. Messrs. Waldo and Marshall were the first to weaken. Yesterday it was known that they would vote for the bill.

This morning, before the session, Speaker Fish and his clerk made a tour and solicited, personally, for the bill the votes of every Republican known to be against it. They induced Messrs. Audett, Perkins and Livingston to desert the majority of their colleagues. This resulted in a breaking up of the combination against the bill. Mr. Wallace is entitled to the questionable credit of casting the 76th vote—the one that passed the bill.

The New York Assemblymen who voted for the bill were Messrs. Austin, Gregory, Andrews and A. C. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson, until 3 o'clock this afternoon, said he would not vote for the bill. What caused him to change is beyond anybody's comprehension.

When the Assembly convened at 10 o'clock this morning fully one-third of the members were absent. Speaker Fish, whose resemblance to Don Quixote is marked, looked more like Cervantes's hero than usual. He was worried and nervous and of a woful countenance before the session, and remained in that condition all day. He went about distractedly, button-holing this man, whispering a few words to that man, and seemed to be everywhere. But on the stroke of 10 he called the Assembly to order, and, omitting the usual prayer, proceeded at once to the work he had cut out. Leader O'Grady, who was also nervous, at once moved a call of the House. For over an hour members were brought before the bar, until a quorum was evidently present.

Questionable Tactics Begun.
Then the Republican leader had the call declared off and at once moved a suspension of the rules, according to his notice of yesterday, and a discharge of the Excise Committee from further consideration of the Ralnes bill and its immediate consideration.

Leader Stanchfield, for the Democrats, raised the constitutional objection that the bill had not been on the desks of the members three days. Mr. Nixon, of Chautauqua, who was the right-hand man of Speaker Fish all through the long and troublous day, promptly ruled against this point.

Assemblyman Kemper at once sprang to his feet and offered a report from the minority of the Excise Committee. Then the fun began.

"Not in order," yelled Leader O'Grady. "Not in order," ruled Chairman Nixon. "I appeal," shouted Leader Stanchfield. "Appeal not sustained," responded Chairman Nixon. "I make the point of order that there has been no Excise Committee meeting to report this," persisted Mr. Kemper. "The House has taken the bill from the committee," shouted Leader O'Grady. "And the point is not well taken."

"It is not well taken," echoed Chairman Nixon, and Mr. Kemper received no further attention, although he shouted his objections to the manner in which his rights were being trampled on in tones that could be heard above the din of the gavel.

Finally Leader O'Grady managed to make himself heard long enough to say: "We have decided to allow each side three hours for discussion of this measure. When that limit is up I shall feel at liberty to move the previous question at any time."

There was a howl of opposition at this cool statement of the pre-arranged Republican programme, but no attention was paid to it by Chairman Nixon, who plied the gavel with all the energy of a pilderiver.

Then the efforts to amend the bill began. For hours Democrats and Republicans alike labored uselessly to soften the stringent and offensive provisions of the machine-made measure.

Mr. Kemper led with a scathing arraignment of the Ralnes bill as a whole, pointing out its weaknesses and dwelling at length on the particularly oppressive features. The telling points of his speech were applauded by the Democrats.

Thomas F. Donnelly next offered and urged an amendment providing a lower license for the sale of beer and ale only. He gave excellent reasons for inserting this provision. Mr. Norton followed with an amendment allowing localities to retain all tax money. Mr. Finn asked for Sunday privileges for restaurants. Mr. Fitzgerald defended the old license fees. Mr. Davidson demanded Sunday local option for New York City.

The Doors Were Locked.

While all this was going on the Democrats were quietly leaving the room. The object was to break the quorum and prevent a final three-fifths vote on the bill, which the Constitution requires. But the eagle eye of Speaker Fish caught the meaning of the fact-emptying seats before this plan could be completely carried out. His ready messenger rushed to Leader O'Grady, who yelled:

"Close call of the house, Mr. Speaker. I move a close call."

Before the echo of his words had ceased the subservient door tenders had begun to lock up and the exodus was checked summarily.

"Roll call!" shouted the alert Mr. Finn. "Roll call on that motion, Mr. Speaker!" Chairman Nixon allowed this, but, although not over fifty members answered to their names, the close call was declared ordered.

A detailed statement of the vote, which why suffer with asthma when the famous Dr. Cough Syrup will cure you?

would have shown the failure of the motion, was refused. When asked afterward how many votes were recorded, Chairman Nixon replied: "I don't just recall the number, but you can bet we had enough."

All this while Speaker Fish was hanging around the chamber with the perspiration rolling down his bearded face. Occasionally he stepped up into the desk and took the gavel from Chairman Nixon, although the latter was proving his submission to the machine at every time. While the roll was being called Speaker Fish snatched the gavel from Mr. Nixon and ordered the Clerk to record several members as present, but not voting. Once he sharply ordered a member not to turn his back on the chair.

When the close call had been declared ordered in this off-hand way, Speaker Fish ordered everybody to leave the chamber, except members of the Assembly and ladies. He caught sight of Senator Guy and shouted, "Senators are not exempt from this rule."

Mr. Trainor yelled in reply, "I call attention to this disrespect to a Democratic Senator!" The Speaker colored, but catching sight of Senator Brush quickly replied, "There are Republican Senators also present!"

"But you did not see them when you gave the order," retorted Mr. Trainor, and everybody laughed, although the Speaker's vigorous gavel speedily checked amusement at his expense.

Appeals Were Unheeded.

Thereafter no attention was paid the rights of the minority. Points of order, which under ordinary conditions would have been readily conceded, went unnoticed. Speaker Fish repeatedly ordered the door keepers not to let anybody leave the chamber. No appeals or motions of any kind were recognized, and the Democrats who spoke as briefly as possible on the amendments offered were crowded on the desk. Only the watches used in the desk were recognized, although several expensive time keepers were held by leading Democrats all through the session.

In addition to the amendments already mentioned, several others were offered. Mr. Hoffman asked that provision be made for a special all-night license for dinner parties and ball rooms. Mr. Trainor tried to have the two hundred foot limit modified in behalf of existing saloons. Mr. Barry insisted that no employees of the liquor tax bureau should be engaged in the liquor business. Mr. Perkins wanted a lower license fee for druggists. Mr. Babcock requested some protection for Chautauqua Lake shores from the dangers offered by the section licensing steamboats. Each one was earnestly defended by the introducer, but the appeals fell on deaf ears.

The formal speech-making then followed. Mr. Nixon resigned the chair in order to lead the defence of the bill.

"We are doing what the Democrats are afraid to do," he said. "The Republican party is willing to go before the people of this State on this measure." It took him fully half an hour to make this point clear. Mr. Alida, who is chairman of the Excise Committee, followed with a long speech. He said, in substance:

"This is a conservative measure, properly regulating the liquor business. It is intended to be respected and it will be enforced." He denied any intention to create a political machine and asserted that the Republicans were about to free the liquor dealers from the chains with which the Democrats had bound them.

When 3 o'clock was reached Leader O'Grady at once moved the previous question. Leader Stanchfield protested in vain. Speaker Fish refused to let anybody explain his vote and amendments offered were voted down in the order which they had been offered. While the roll calls were going on and the clerk was cheerfully and falsely recording eighty-five or more votes against every one, Leader Stanchfield broke in with a protest.

Stanchfield's Strong Protest.

"I demand the opening of the doors to this chamber," he said. "There is no such thing as an executive session of the Assembly such as the Speaker has ordered. The Constitution in section eleven settles this question. This point was made by the present Speaker himself when he was a member and he carried it. Citizens have a right to enter here."

Leader O'Grady interrupted quickly. "They are all here, in the galleries."

Chairman Nixon, who had again taken the gavel, shouted: "Hold that the doors are open, as the Constitution requires, when the galleries are free to the people." Leader Stanchfield demanded a vote and was declared without the negative vote being taken.

Scarcely had this remarkable ruling been made, when the clarion voice of Mr. Trainor was heard above the din of the gavel, shouting: "Point of order." Speaker Fish rushed to the desk, snatched the gavel from Nixon's hand and began to batter the desk, while the roll call on the next amendment went on. He ordered the sergeant-at-arms to suppress Mr. Trainor. The little New Yorker kept on shouting and, as fast as he was seated by the officer, rose again with his demand.

"Go down and tell the sergeant-at-arms to do his duty," said the Speaker to his clerk. The latter crept into the midst of the melee with his orders, and while he was delivering them the impatient Speaker again shouted: "The sergeant-at-arms will arrest the member unless he desists."

There was an immediate surging forward of the Democrats, but the leader Stanchfield pressed his colleagues, and said: "We are willing to let it go at that if you are." "The sergeant-at-arms will arrest the member," yelled the Speaker, but his order was not carried out and he evidently recon-

sidered his order at once, as he did not direct its enforcement. As Mr. Trainor sank back into his seat, flushed and exhausted, but triumphant, other Democrats took up the fight. Demands came from all parts of the House for a statement of the question by the Speaker. They were ignored until Chairman Nixon again took charge and condescended to tell the excited Assemblymen what was being voted on. Mr. Hoffman, of New York, brought the matter to a focus by flatly refusing to vote unless the question was stated and stood on his rights until the Chairman gave the information. Thenceforward there was some semblance of regular procedure, although at no time was any pretence of order observed. Once Mr. Finn raised a laugh by reminding the members that they might have to go hungry, as they were voting down the free lunch amendment which he had offered. But then there were seventy-eight votes recorded against it, and soon afterward the Speaker had huge baskets of sandwiches and dozens of bottles of Apollinaris distributed.

When the last man had spoken in defence of his amendment, Leader O'Grady moved the bill to its third reading and Speaker Fish declared the motion carried almost before he had finished speaking. Later Stanchfield raised several points of order against the hurried procedure which were continually interrupted by the nervous rattle of the gavel in the hands of the Speaker.

Finally at 4 o'clock the opposition began its last rally against the bill, and Mr. Butts took the floor. His speech was mainly devoted to scolding the Republican party for its alliance with the Whiskey Trust and to denouncing the Ralnes bill as unconstitutional because the tax imposed is not uniform. He was followed by J. A. Donnelly, of New York, who made a defence of civil liberty, which he asserted that the Ralnes bill overrides.

Fish Interrupts Kelly.

Mr. Kelly, of Albany, came next and was interrupted during his remarks by Speaker Fish, who had again come down upon the floor. The Speaker wanted to know what David B. Hill's record had been on the liquor question. He got for an answer an impassioned defence of Senator Hill which entitled Mr. Kelly to the round of applause he received. Mr. Green, of New York, followed. He spoke vigorously against the bill and charged the Republicans with violating the constitution and their own convictions "at the instance of a political pirate on lower Broadway."

In conclusion he said: "Your voice in voting may be that of the Republican party, but the hand that is forcing this atrocious measure is the hand of Thomas C. Platt."

The closing speeches were delivered by Leader Stanchfield for the Democrats and Speaker Fish for the Republicans. The Democratic leader was at his best and prefaced his remarks by an eloquent tribute to Senator Hill. Then turning to Speaker Fish he rapidly and satirically sketched the latter's political career, bearing especially on his notorious combine in the past with the "Wicked Gibbs" to beat the Legislature wanted by the Republican organization. You were not then running with the machine," he remarked. "You even consented to consort with blue-eyed Billy, of Buffalo."

The Speaker flushed, and the older members of the House laughed outright at the pointed references.

Mr. Stanchfield concluded by calling on the Republicans to be men and act independently now, as the present Speaker had once done. He predicted that an enraged people would bury the Speaker out of sight by their ballots when he next appeared as a candidate for political honors. Speaker Fish made a political speech characterized by flippancy rather than logical argument in favour of the measure. He defended the bill as a moral measure, and denied in order the many assertions of the Democrats relative to its objectionable features. Numerous questions were asked by the Democrats during the Speaker's remarks, which he either scoffed at, ignored or evaded. The hardest was that propounded by Mr. Davidson, who asked:

"If this is such a good bill, why are all the great papers of the State against it, and why is it that the Republican County Committee of New York has not endorsed the high license feature?" The Speaker shouted his reply: "I deny that the leading newspapers are against this measure. I deny the gentleman's assertion about the newspapers."

But he ignored the latter part of the question, and rushed into his closing remarks, which were chiefly intended to show the Republicans their duty to stand by the bill as a party measure.

As he sat down Chairman Nixon declared defeated a motion by Mr. Butts to strike out the existing clause, and in the same breath ordered the final roll call to begin. But two minutes were allowed to a member who desired to explain his vote. The first to arise was Mr. Babcock, of Chautauqua. He began to denounce the unconstitutional manner in which the bill had been put through, but was promptly choked off by his colleague, Mr. Nixon, who was in the chair. Mr. Babcock was highly indignant, and as a protest voted a vigorous "No." Several Democrats, including Mr. MacCabe and Mr. Finn, moved to

The Speaker Warns Up.
"I deny that the leading newspapers are against this measure. I deny the gentleman's assertion about the newspapers."

But he ignored the latter part of the question, and rushed into his closing remarks, which were chiefly intended to show the Republicans their duty to stand by the bill as a party measure.

As he sat down Chairman Nixon declared defeated a motion by Mr. Butts to strike out the existing clause, and in the same breath ordered the final roll call to begin. But two minutes were allowed to a member who desired to explain his vote. The first to arise was Mr. Babcock, of Chautauqua. He began to denounce the unconstitutional manner in which the bill had been put through, but was promptly choked off by his colleague, Mr. Nixon, who was in the chair. Mr. Babcock was highly indignant, and as a protest voted a vigorous "No." Several Democrats, including Mr. MacCabe and Mr. Finn, moved to

After five years' use in French Army posts the reduction in typhoid fever cases was found to be:

| | |
|------------|--------------|
| At Lorient | 51 Per cent. |
| "Cherbourg | 92 " |
| "Nantes | 94 " |
| "Avignon | 96 " |
| "Dinan | 96 " |
| "Amiens | 96 " |

This wonderful result was attained by use of The Pastour Germ Proof Tablets. Sold at 1250 Broadway, bet. 28th and 29th sts.

extend the time of Mr. Babcock, and Mr. Stanchfield offered to give his time entirely to him, but Chairman Nixon ruled all these out of order.

"There seems to be nothing in order but to vote on this bill," said Mr. McKown, who all the afternoon had been in a state of great excitement and indignation.

Home Rule Ignored.
"I am a Republican, but I am thoroughly opposed to this bill," said Mr. Brennan, "because I believe it is a violation of every principle of home rule. This is the second time the House has put itself on record against home rule. First, in the matter of Greater New York, and now on the Liquor Tax bill. I stayed out of the caucus because the constituents in my district are against this measure. I believe its passage will have a bad effect and will bring the party into disrepute."

"I deny the right of any set of men to make this bill a party measure," declared Mr. Forrester, who stood in the center of the aisle. "I have received telegrams and letters from the Republican organization in my district and from the leaders in my district, and they ask me, for God's sake, to stand against this bill."

Mr. De Groot, a Republican, of Brooklyn, said that he voted against the bill because his district demanded it.

"My district is opposed totally to this bill and the New York County Committee has been afraid to have the question come up at its meetings," said Mr. French.

"The people are against this bill and I shall vote with the people," said Mr. Hughes.

"I want to object to the term 'timid souls' which the Speaker has applied to Republicans who oppose the bill," said Mr. Laimbeer, in explaining his negative vote.

Mr. Leonard, of New York, created a commotion by delivering the fiercest denunciatory speech of the day. Mr. Leonard held that the exclusion of the annexed district towns in Westchester from New York City for the purposes of the bill had something in it direfully significant of wrongdoing.

Leonard's Dire Prediction.
He declared that the bill would be damned by every voter at the polls next fall, and that the Court of Appeals would declare it unconstitutional. Mr. Leonard was loudly applauded by a delegation from Spring street, who were in the gallery.

Dr. Murphy, another New York Republican, said he voted against the bill because it was un-Republican and not desired by a majority of the party. He said he had never drunk a drop of liquor in his life.

He exposed the attempt to intimidate him that had been made in the morning. He said a leader had approached him and told him, "Doctor, if you vote against this bill you will sacrifice your political life." Dr. Murphy said he was glad to sacrifice his political life in such a cause.

Mr. Steiner said: "My constituents oppose this bill, and I am here to represent their wishes, not the demands of the caucus."

Mr. Trainor showed how under Tammany Hall's rule the number of saloons in New York City had been decreased without injustice to anybody.

Mr. Wagstaff, one of the Brooklyn Republicans, said: "I believe I shall best represent my constituents by voting against this bill, and I expect to remain a Republican, notwithstanding this vote."

At the conclusion of the roll call the House, which had been in session for more than nine hours, dispersed, amid muttered threats and grumbling.

The minority members of the Legislature claim that the Ralnes Liquor Tax bill was passed in the Assembly in violation of the State Constitution.

The Democratic members of the Assembly to-night drew up a protest against what they termed "The indecent haste and unconstitutional method" used in the passage of the Ralnes bill, and Senator Cantor, of New York, holds that the bill was passed in violation of the Constitution. The protest of the Democratic Assemblymen follows:

A Protest to the People.

The Democratic members of the Assembly of the State of New York, in caucus assembled, do hereby protest against the unconstitutional and unpatriotic methods resorted to by the Republican majority to effect the passage of the Ralnes Excise bill. The section of the Constitution which declares that the doors of the Assembly chamber shall be always open was deliberately violated. Our demand that they be opened was ignored.

The rule requiring a report from the Committee on Engrossed Bills before the measure could be put upon its final passage was grossly over-ridden. The constitutional provision requiring that a bill in its final form should be upon the desks of the members for three calendar legislative days before its passage was studiously ignored. All rules and methods of procedure were suspended and annulled, and the measure passed in a day with the deliberate and asserted intention of forcing the law upon the people of the State, whether acceptably or not.

"We assert that our rights as a minority have been ruthlessly trampled upon, and the decorum and procedure of the Legislature of the State of New York flagrantly abused. We appeal, irrespective of class, creed, race or party, to all people of the State to resent at the polls this affront to their rights and liberties."

(Signed.) John B. Stanchfield, P. E. Finn, P. F. Trainor, John T. Norton, Jacob A. Mittenbach, Joseph Schulz, Thomas F. Donnelly, James MacCabe, Jacob Fritz, Edward W. Hart, George Stahl, W. H. Kline, Louis Davidson, John P. Corrigan, Frank Koenig, David A. Newman, John B. Fitzgerald, Andrew J. Galligan, Thomas F. Meyer, Thomas H. Cullen, John M. Zorn, Benjamin Hoffman, Daniel W. F. McCoy, Walter Embrey, Thomas J. Barry, Gust A. Barth, J. W. Green, Joseph A. Gilder, John J. Cain, Arthur C. Butts, P. J. Andrews, James Lennon, Jr., Frederick Schmidt, George T. Kelly, H. W. McClelland, David Hudson, Otto Kemper, Frank Goodman, William H. Conard, C. Conklin, John Delmour, J. A. Donnelly, Charles H. Ebbetts, William Gladhill, Robert J. Budd, George W. Meyer, Jr.

A YEARS' BICYCLES LOST.

The Pope Manufacturing Company Loses Its Output by Fire.

Over Forty Persons Were in the Building When the Flames Broke Out, but Escaped.

DAMAGE WILL REACH \$300,000.

The Stock, Which Included 5,800 Tires, Had Just Been Put In—Firemen Had Their Hands Full to Confine the Blaze.

Boston, March 12.—The imposing four-story building of the Pope Bicycle Manufacturing Company, makers of the Columbia wheel, was badly damaged by fire this afternoon, involving a loss of nearly \$300,000. Nothing but the outer walls remain. The building adjoined that of the out's Companion, on Columbus avenue. On the opposite side of the street is the Hoffman, a large apartment house. A heavy gale was blowing, and it required the united efforts of four fire brigades to confine the flames to the bicycle building. By 4:40, an hour and ten minutes after the fire had started in the basement, it was under control. When the first alarm was sounded the shutters in the out's Companion building adjoining were closed, and this prevented any serious damage to that structure.

Great excitement was aroused throughout the city by the clanging of the bells, and



The Pope Manufacturing Company's Building.

It was situated at No. 221 Columbus avenue, Boston, with a frontage of 104 feet. The outer walls were of cream-colored brick, with terra cotta ornamentations. The damage by fire, it is probable, will necessitate the entire reconstruction of the structure. The building was amply covered by insurance.

the streets in the neighborhood of the burning building were roped off to keep the crowds at a safe distance.

GET OUT IN SAFETY.
Besides Colonel Pope and a numerous corps of clerks in the building, there were four ladies and two gentlemen receiving instruction in riding on the fifth floor, used as the riding academy. There were also on that floor C. I. Ichardson, the manager of the risk, and J. R. Black and three instructors. Their attention was first called to the fire by the smoke which began to fill the entire building, and the instructors managed to get their pupils and themselves to the street in safety by means of

the fire escape.

When the fire broke out William Ashton, the janitor, was also on the fifth floor, and he started down the stairs. When he reached the second floor he found that he could get no further, and he was taken out of the building with the aid of a ladder. R. W. Winkler, the private secretary of Colonel Pope, was also on this floor, and also had to get out by means of a ladder. Colonel Pope and his clerks barely managed to save the books.

In fifteen minutes the flames rushing up the freight elevator shaft had completely enveloped the massive stone building. From the second and third story windows the flames soon burst forth, threatening the apartment houses opposite and the Youth's Companion, adjoining.

OVER 7,000 WHEELS BURNED.
The first floor was occupied as the office and show room. On the second and third floors were stored 7,600 bicycles, and on the fourth floor there were 5,800 tires, all of which will be a total loss.

The stock, which had just been put in, was worth between \$80,000 and \$85,000, of which \$75,000 was covered by insurance. When the Pope Manufacturing Company moved its business to Hartford, the ownership of the building was transferred to Colonel and Albert A. Pope, whose sole property it now is. The transfer was made June 6, 1885. Its value is \$300,000. The building is well covered by insurance.

SICKLES REVIEWS HIS OLD REGIMENT.
Major-General Daniel F. Sickles reviewed his old regiment, the Twelfth, for the first time since the war. The review took place in the regiment's armory, at Sixty-second street and Columbus avenue. The regiment drilled under orders of Colonel Dowd. General Sickles complimented the men on their good work and martial appearance.

called the local Commission, from office. The case was hard fought by legal lights on both sides, and some sensational testimony was introduced. The Governor reserved his decision some time, but to-day made it public. He, with the Council, sustains the Commission. He maintains that it is not their duty to enforce the law, but only to manage the Police Department. If the temperance people had been victorious New Hampshire would be a dry State.

JULIAN DENOUNCED DALY.
The Manager's Loud Voice Caused a Row at the Imperial.

There were lively times at the Imperial Music Hall last night, due chiefly to the denunciatory voice of Martha Julian, the manager of Bob Fitzsimmons. Julian also manages Ernest Roeder, the champion wrestler.

Last Tuesday night he announced that he would give \$25 to anybody who would stay fifteen minutes without being thrown by Roeder, and \$50 to anybody who could floor the latter. Captain James Daly, the all-around athlete, publicly accepted the offer and agreed to be on the stage for the trial last night. He failed to appear, and Manager Julian stepped to the footlights and in a loud voice announced that Daly had approached him during the day and made a proposition that he be allowed to "stay" fifteen minutes, which wicked proposition Julian said he had indignantly spurned, hence the reason of Captain Daly's non-appearance.

When the audience heard this there was a storm of hisses, and a number of excited men made a rush for the cafe where Daly was seated. But for the intervention of several policemen the "Captain" might have been roughly handled. He was finally taken away by his friends.

WOULD KILL HUNDREDS.

Dastardly Attempt of a Mob to Cause an Inundation by Breaking a Dam.

By Henry W. Fischer.

Berlin, March 12.—From Mannheim comes the startling intelligence that a mob tried to break the dam of Oppau, on the Rhine, with the expectation of rich plunder in case of an inundation.

The desperate men had already begun operations when the news of the plot was brought to the notice of the authorities.

The floodplain plan was thwarted in time to prevent the loss of hundreds of lives and millions of dollars' worth of property.

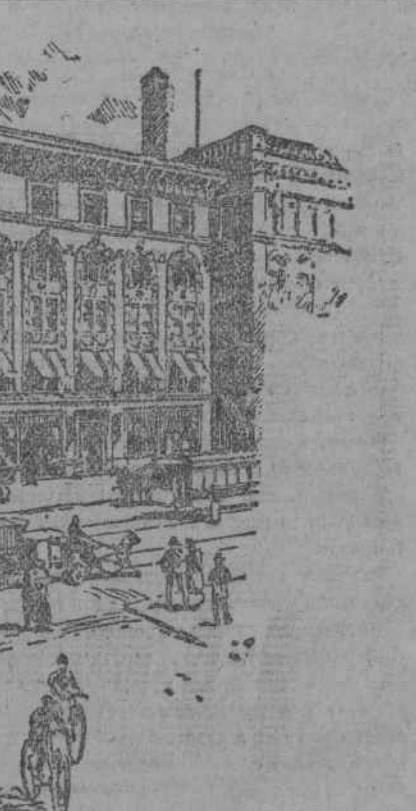
According to Prussian law, the rascals have made themselves liable to life sentences.

ALL MANCHESTER SMILED.

Temperance People Felt to Secure Enforcement of Excise Laws.

Manchester, N. H., March 12.—Treats were plenty in this city to-night, for the saloons were jubilant over the action of Governor Basile and his Council at Concord to-day when they decided against the State Law and Order League in the long fight which it has waged with the Manchester Police Commission.

For months the league and the ministers of this city have made every effort in their power to secure the enforcement of the intemperate prohibitory laws on the statute books of New Hampshire. They have tried to close the sixty and odd saloons in this city and have failed. They have appealed to the Police Commissioners and failed, and finally, as a last resort, several weeks ago appealed to the Governor and Council to remove the "big three," as they



The Manager's Loud Voice Ca